

The regulatory agencies were made more effective by reorganization programs and by the appointment of highly qualified officials, dedicated to protecting the public interest.

The Department of Justice has cracked down effectively on organized crime under new antiracketeering statutes, has uncovered and prosecuted important foreign spies, and has made progress toward more effective procedures for protecting the rights of poor defendants to bail and counsel.

Federal employee organizations, many of which have existed for over half a century, were at last extended formal recognition under Executive Order No. 10988, issued by President Kennedy.

The Federal Pay Raise Act of 1964 updated the pay structure for Federal employees on a basis of equal salary rates for comparable levels of work in private industry. Completing the reforms initiated in the act of 1962, it provided for long-needed increases in salary for top level Government administrators upon whom major responsibility for program results must rest. In President Johnson's words, this law established a basis for a standard of "brilliance" and "excellence" in the Federal Government.

Congressional procedures

In 1960, we urged action "to improve congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails."

In 1961, the House Rules Committee was enlarged from 12 to 15 members, making it more representative of the views of the majority, and thereby enabling much important legislation to be reported to the floor for a vote by the entire House membership.

In 1964, for the first time in history, the Senate voted to limit debate on a civil rights measure, thus permitting the Civil Rights Act to come to a vote, and thereby to be enacted.

Consumers

In 1960, we proposed "effective Government representation and protection" for consumers.

In 1962, President Kennedy became the first Chief Executive to send a message to Congress on consumer matters.

This Executive action was closely followed by the creation of a Consumer Advisory Council.

In 1964 President Johnson appointed the first Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, and created a new President's Committee on Consumer Interests.

The Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendments of 1962 were the most far-reaching improvements in the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act since 1938. Under these amendments:

Effective legal tools were provided to insure greater safety in connection with the manufacture, distribution, and use of drugs.

Vital safeguards were added for drug research and manufacture.

Interstate distribution of new drugs for testing was barred until an adequate plan of investigation was made available to the Food and Drug Administration.

Domestic drug manufacturing establishments will now be required to register annually and be inspected by the FDA at least once a year.

The administration has vigorously supported truth-in-lending, truth-in-packaging, and truth-in-securities bills.

The titles of these bills explain their objectives. Together, they form a triple armor of protection: for buyers of packaged goods, from prevailing deceptive practices; for borrowers of money, from hidden and unscrupulous interest and carrying charges; and for investors in securities from unfair practices threatening to vital savings. The first two bills are still awaiting congressional action; the third is now a law.

The upward spiral in the price of natural gas which took place in the decade of the 1950's has been halted by vigorous regulatory

action of the Federal Power Commission and the Nation's 36 million consumers of natural gas have benefited from rate reductions and refunds in excess of \$600 million. Natural gas moving largely in interstate pipelines now supplies almost a third of the Nation's energy requirements. Regulation to insure its availability in ample supply and at reasonable prices is an important consumer protection function which is now being effectively discharged.

Veterans affairs

In 1960, we proposed "adequate compensation for those with service-connected disabilities," and "pensions adequate for a full and dignified life for disabled and distressed veterans and for needy survivors of deceased veterans."

Since 1961, we have achieved:

Increased disability payments for veterans with service-connected disabilities. In the first year alone, this increase provided veterans with additional payments of about \$98 million.

An increase of about 10 percent a month in the compensation for widows, children, and parents of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities.

An increase from \$112 to \$150 a month in the dependency and indemnity compensation payable to widows of veterans who died of service-connected disabilities.

Increased compensation benefits to veterans disabled by blindness, deafness, and kidney disorders, and increased benefits to widows and orphans of veterans whose deaths were service-connected.

In 1960, we endorsed "expanded programs of vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans, and education for orphans of servicemen."

Since 1961, vocational rehabilitation and training has enabled thousands of GI's to choose occupations and acquire valuable training. For the first time, veterans with peacetime service-connected disabilities have been afforded vocational rehabilitation training. In addition, vocational rehabilitation was extended to blinded World War II and Korean conflict veterans, and war orphans' educational assistance was extended in behalf of certain reservists called to active duty.

In 1960, we stated: "The quality of medical care furnished to the disabled veterans has deteriorated. * * * We shall work for an increased availability of facilities for all veterans in need and we shall move with particular urgency to fulfill the need for expanded domiciliary and nursing-home facilities."

Since 1961, we have—

Approved the construction of new, modern hospitals, a number of which are being built near medical schools to improve veterans' care and research.

Added more full-time doctors to the VA staff, bringing it to an alltime high of nearly 5,000.

Provided hospital and medical care, including outpatient treatment, to peacetime ex-servicemen for service-connected disabilities on the same basis furnished war veterans.

Stepped up medical research programs, which have made outstanding contributions to American medicine.

In 1960, we pledged: "We shall continue the veterans home loan guarantee and direct loan programs and education benefits patterned after the GI bill of rights."

Since 1961, legislation has extended veterans home loans for both World War II and Korean conflict veterans. The GI bill of rights for Korean veterans was also extended for the benefit of certain reservists called to active duty.

Despite this considerably increased activity, the Veterans' Administration has reduced its operating costs.

American Indians

In 1960, we pledged "prompt adoption of a program to assist Indian tribes in the full development of their human and natural resources and to advance the health, education, and economic well-being of Indian citizens while preserving their cultural heritage."

In these 3½ years:

New classrooms have been provided for more than 7,000 Indian children; summer educational programs have been expanded tenfold so they now serve more than 20,000 students; and a special institute to train artistically gifted Indian youth has been established.

Indian enrollment in vocational training programs has been doubled.

For the first time in history, Federal low-rent housing programs have been launched on Indian reservations, and more than 3,100 new housing units have now been authorized.

Industrial plants offering employment opportunities for thousands of Indians are being opened on Indian reservations.

Accelerated public works projects on 89 reservations in 21 States have provided nearly 30,000 man-months of employment.

The Vocational Education Act and the Adult Indian Vocational Training Act have been amended to provide improved training for Indians.

The arts

In 1960, we observed "the arts flourish where there is freedom and where individual initiative and imagination are encouraged."

No single quality of the new administration was more immediately evident to the Nation and the world than the recognition it gave to American artists.

President Kennedy early created an advisory commission to assist in the growth and development of the arts, and the administration secured amendments to the Educational and Cultural Exchange Act to improve the quality and effectiveness of the international educational and cultural exchange programs. This past year, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was established to stimulate widespread interest in the arts.

On Washington's Birthday 1963, President Kennedy, by Executive order, created a new Presidential Medal for Freedom as the highest civil honor conferred by the President in peacetime upon persons who have made distinctive contributions to the security and national interest of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural activities. Henceforth, those men and women selected by the President for the medal will be announced annually on the 4th of July and will be presented with medals at an appropriate White House ceremony.

In his address to the University of Michigan in May 1964, President Johnson proposed that we begin to build the Great Society first of all in the cities of America, restoring the beauty and dignity which urban centers have lost.

That same month the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue presented to him a sweeping proposal for the reconstruction of the center of the city of Washington. The proposal has been hailed as "a blueprint for glory * * * a realistic and far-seeing redevelopment scheme that may be Washington's last chance to save its 'Avenue of Presidents.'"

Civil liberties

In 1960, we reaffirmed "our dedication to the Bill of Rights, freedom and civil liberties, far from being incompatible with security, are vital to our national strength."

The era of fear and suspicion brought on by accusations, true and false, of subversive activities and security risks has passed. The good sense of the American people, and the overwhelming loyalty of our citizenry have combined to restore balance and calm to security activities, without in any way dimin-

ishing the scope or effectiveness of those activities.

The administration has jealously guarded the right of each American to protect his good name. Except in those instances where the national security is overriding, confrontation of the accuser is now required in all loyalty hearings. Individuals whose loyalty is being questioned must also be notified of the charges in sufficient time for them to prepare their defense.

The Criminal Justice Act of 1964, now before the President for signature, will for the first time in history ensure that poor defendants in criminal cases will have competent legal counsel in defending themselves in Federal courts.

Fiscal responsibility

In 1960, we promised "we shall end the gross waste in Federal expenditures which needlessly raises the budgets of many Government agencies."

Since 1961, we have moved boldly and directly to eliminate waste and duplication wherever it occurs.

For example, the Department of Defense has embarked on a far-reaching program to realize savings through improvements in its efficiency and management. This program has already produced savings of more than \$1 billion in fiscal year 1963 and \$2.5 billion in the fiscal year just completed. By 1964, it is expected that the program will produce yearly savings of over \$4 billion.

At the close of the past fiscal year Federal employment had been reduced by 22,000 over the total 1 year earlier. The 1965 budget calls for lower expenditures than in the preceding year—only the second time such a feat has been accomplished in the past 10 years.

In 1960, we pledged "we shall collect the billions in taxes which are owed to the Federal Government but are not now collected."

To handle additional work in income tax collection, 3,971 new employees were added to the Internal Revenue Service by the Congress in fiscal 1961; 2,817 new positions were added in fiscal 1963; and about 1,000 more in fiscal 1964. The additional revenue which these employees will produce will far exceed the cost of their employment.

In 1960, we pledged "we shall close the loopholes in the tax laws by which certain privileged groups legally escape their fair share of taxation."

The Revenue Acts of 1962 and 1964 eliminated more loopholes than all the revenue legislation from 1941 to 1962 combined. They raised \$1.7 billion annually in new revenue, nine times the sum raised in this manner during the 1953-60 period. These bills sharply limited expense account abuses, special preferences to U.S. firms and individuals operating abroad, escapes from taxation through personal holding companies and many other unjustified advantages.

Civil rights

In 1960, we pledged "we shall . . . seek to create an affirmative new atmosphere in which to deal with racial divisions and inequalities which threaten both the integrity of our democratic faith and the proposition on which our Nation was founded—that all men are created equal."

That pledge was made from the deepest moral conviction.

It was carried out on the same basis.

From the establishment of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, under the chairmanship of the then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, on March 6, 1961, to this moment, the efforts of the administration to provide full and equal civil rights for all Americans have never relaxed.

The high point of achievement in this effort was reached with passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the greatest civil rights measure in the history of the American people.

This landmark of our democracy bars discrimination in the use of public accommodations, in employment, and in the administering of federally assisted programs. It makes available effective procedures for assuring the right to vote in Federal elections, directs Federal technical and financial assistance to local public school systems in desegregation, and strengthens the Civil Rights Commission. This comprehensive legislation resolves many of the festering conflicts which had been a source of irritating uncertainty, and smooths the way for favorable resolution of these problems.

We have also insisted upon nondiscrimination in apprenticeship, and have made free, unsegregated access a condition for Federal financial assistance to public libraries, programs for training of teachers of the handicapped, counseling, guidance, and foreign language institutes, adult civil defense classes, and manpower development and training programs.

In supporting construction of Hill-Burton hospitals, mental retardation, and community health facilities, we have required nondiscrimination in admission and provision of services and granting of staff privileges.

We have been equally firm in opposing any policy of quotas or "discrimination in reverse," and all other arbitrary or irrelevant distinctions in American life.

This, then, is the accounting of our stewardship.

The 1960 platform was not directed to any one sector or group of Americans with particular interests.

It proclaimed, rather, the rights of man. The platform asserted the essential fact of that moment in our history—that the next administration to take office would face as never before the "responsibility and opportunity to call forth the greatness of the American people."

That responsibility was met; that opportunity was seized. The years since have been times of towering achievement.

We are proud to have been a part of this history. The task of leadership is to lead, and that has been our purpose. But the achievements of the Nation over this period outreach the contribution of any party: they are the work of the American people.

In the 1,000 days of John F. Kennedy, in the eventful and culminating months of Lyndon B. Johnson, there has been born a new American greatness.

Let us continue.

PREVIOUS ORDER RESCINDED

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the previous order granted to me to extend these documents in the Appendix of the Record be rescinded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

PARTISAN POLITICS AND THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

(Mr. JOELSON (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to express my personal shock and resentment at a recent statement by a highly placed political campaigner that President John F. Kennedy timed or engineered the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 for partisan political advantage.

Although it is expected that candidates for political office should have wide latitude in discussing the issues, the candidate who made such a charge has abandoned the rules of simple decency in charging that our late President risked plunging our Nation into war in order to win the congressional elections in the autumn of 1962. Respect for the memory of John F. Kennedy requires an unequivocal retraction and apology.

I brand these tactics as deplorable, and I suggest that the man who employed them should use as his theme song the 1964 award-winning song "Call Me Irresponsible."

A REPORT ON THE TOKYO MEETING OF THE WORLD BANK AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, last week the 103 member nations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, popularly known as the World Bank—and its subsidiaries, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association and of the IMF convened for their annual meeting in Tokyo, Japan. The views exchanged, and the actions taken, add up to a constructive contribution toward a free world community.

The U.S. delegation was headed by the U.S. Governor, Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon, and the temporary Alternate Governors: Under Secretary of the Treasury Robert Roosa; Executive Director of the IBRD, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John Bullitt; and Executive Director of the IMF William Dale. Participating as congressional advisers were the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the gentleman from New York [Mr. KILBURN], and myself; participating as congressional observer was the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

ACTIONS TAKEN

The principal actions taken were:

First. For the World Bank:

The Bank was authorized to lend directly to the IFC, thus increasing the ability of the IFC to make loans to private enterprise abroad.

The Bank was authorized to transfer the sum of \$50 million from its fiscal 1964 earnings to IDA, a sum which can be increased in future years by an additional provision adding to the Bank's earnings the 1 percent special commission it charges on loans.

Second. For the IMF, the executive directors were directed to undertake and complete a study at an early date of quota increases, both general and selective. Probably this will mean an overall increase of 25 percent in the quotas, with additional increases for such countries as Germany, Canada, Japan, and Sweden. In addition, steps will be taken so as to minimize the impact of the gold contribution by the United States.

Both actions at least move in the directions which have for some time been